



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

meet a generous and unanimous response throughout the rest of the world. It is but logical that we must have a personality of our own and the time has come when we feel the impulse unitedly to reach out and grasp what the Almighty has so generously allotted to us in the creation of this world. The future of the Pacific must be shared in by the peoples of the Americas, Australasia and Asia, leaving Europe for Europeans, until Europe too is willing to be but an equal unit with the rest of us in this world of ours."

His address was called "The New Pacific". He began and closed with the same sentence: "We of the Pacific wish to know each other."

---

*South Dakota Historical Collections, Volume X.* Edited by DOANE ROBINSON. (Pierre: State Department of History, 1921. Pp. 608.)

The portion of greatest interest to the Pacific Northwest is Chapter XVI., "The Astorians in South Dakota", extending over pages 196 to 247. The introductory note, ending on page 199, is by Doane Robinson. The footnotes are by J. B. Irvine, proof reader in the South Dakota Department of History. The main text is a transcript from Washington Irving's *Astoria*. Since the latter work is not rare, the copious footnotes constitute the greatest value, and a real one, of this reprint.

---

*Thirty-Fifth Annual Report.* By the BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY. (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1921. Pp. 795-1481.)

*Thirty-Sixth Annual Report.* By the BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY. (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1921. Pp. 604.)

The Government Printing Office has not caught up to the pre-war conditions as to the dates of these publications. The first item is Part 2 of the report for 1913-1914 and the second one is for the year 1914-1915.

The first volume is devoted wholly to "Ethnology of the Kwakiutl," by Professor Franz Boas based on data collected by George Hunt. It is a highly technical study of the tribes living in the neighborhood of Fort Rupert, British Columbia. The work